

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested. After entry of the foregoing amendment, Claims 9-13 and 15-27 remain pending in the present application. No new matter has been added.<sup>1</sup>

By way of summary, the Office Action rejected Claims 9-13 and 15-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent Application Publ'n No. 2003/0210226 to Ho et al. (hereinafter "Ho") in view of U.S. Patent Application Publ'n No. 2003/0050927 to Hussam (hereinafter "Hussam") and U.S. Patent No. 7,152,210 to Van Den Hoven (hereinafter "Van Den Hoven").

In light of that rejection, independent Claims 9, 15, and 23 have been amended to clarify the claimed inventions and to thereby more clearly patentably define over the applied references.

In the amended claims, the term "detail level" has been replaced with the term "abstraction level." The specification uses both terms for describing the same thing.<sup>2</sup> Both terms refer to different abstract representations of the same digital content, wherein different abstract representations carry different amounts of information, respectively.<sup>3</sup> A higher "level of detail" corresponds to a lower level of abstraction and vice versa.

Thus, amended Claim 9 is directed to a multimedia preview system including, in part, "controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . at least one of . . . text and [an] image, . . . such that the abstraction level of the presentation of the at least one of the text and the image is lower when [a] speed is lower . . ." Ho, Hussam and Van De Hoven fail to disclose or suggest those features.

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<sup>1</sup> The amendments to independent Claims 9, 15, and 23 find support at least in the specification at page 12, lines 8-12.

<sup>2</sup> See Spec. at 12, ll. 8-12.

<sup>3</sup> See id., para. bridging pages 5 and 6.

Ho refers to a virtual book interface displayed on a computer screen.<sup>4</sup> Ho information is displayed on two pages as in an opened book.<sup>5</sup> Ho further describes a process of leafing through the information by flipping virtual pages of the book. In Ho, with an increasing speed of moving through the virtual book, an increasing number of pages is shown flipping on the computer screen at the same time.<sup>6</sup> Ho shows in Figure 1D the process of page flipping but gives no details what information each flipped page is showing during the flipping. Ho's Figure 1D may imply that the presentation of the text assigned to the pages being flipped is adapted to an angle of view under which a real book page would be presented to the viewer during leafing. Further, Ho provides commercially available hardware and software for generating flipping pages of a virtual book from a document stored in a text file.<sup>7</sup>

Ho describes a computer adapting a presentation of text, such that a *blur* of the text increases and/or a *resolution* of the text on the flipped pages may decrease with increasing leafing speed. In Ho, the text content for each page being flipped *remains the same*. In particular, the abstraction level of the Ho text remains the same.

By contrast, amended Claim 9 specifies “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . text . . . , such that the *abstraction level* of the presentation of the . . . text . . . is lower when the [browsing] speed is lower . . . .”

With Ho, what is virtually printed on the flip pages is always the *same text content*, respectively. The Ho resolution and/or number of presented letters of the text may depend in some way on the browsing speed. By contrast, according to an example of the subject matter of independent Claim 9, *different text* is presented at different browsing speeds, wherein the respective text results from the respective degree of abstraction of the presentation of the text assigned to the current browsing speed.

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<sup>4</sup> See Ho, para. [0046], first sentence.

<sup>5</sup> See id., second sentence.

<sup>6</sup> See id., para. [0050].

<sup>7</sup> See id., para. [0052].

Further, Ho refers to “higher resolution information.”<sup>8</sup> Ho refers to a process of tracking a user’s reading pattern when a reader browses the virtual book.<sup>9</sup> Further, Ho describes analyzing which pages the reader selects and how long the reader spends for reading certain pages.<sup>10</sup> Since the Ho virtual book is represented as a two-page spread, Ho proposes an eye-fixation tracking device that feeds information of an eye-fixation pattern of the reader to analyzing software such that the software can differentiate which of the two pages the reader is looking at.<sup>11</sup> In this context, the Ho eye-fixation tracking device can also be used to track which specific parts on the pages the reader is looking at, in order to provide higher resolution information on the reading pattern.<sup>12</sup> Ho further describes how to use this information to modify the contents and layout of the information in the book in real time to achieve a maximum impact of information delivery.<sup>13</sup>

At most, Ho describes controlling means for adapting the *contents and layout* of the information, such that the *contents or the layout* of text is changed depending on a reading pattern.

Instead, amended Claim 9 specifies “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . text . . . , such that the *abstraction level* of the presentation of the . . . text . . . is lower when the [browsing] speed is lower . . . .”

With Ho’s presentation of pages being flipped, with the increasing browsing speed, it becomes more and more difficult for the user to read text on the pages being flipped. By contrast, with an example of the subject matter of Claim 9, a higher browsing speed leads to a higher abstraction level and therefore to “condensed” text. The amount of text presented to the user can be reduced allowing the user to read the condensed text and to get a conception

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<sup>8</sup> Id., paras. [0076] and [0079].

<sup>9</sup> See id., para. [0071].

<sup>10</sup> See id.

<sup>11</sup> See id., para. [0075].

<sup>12</sup> See id., para. [0076].

<sup>13</sup> See id., para. [0079].

of the text even at higher browsing speeds, wherein the presented text reflects the contents of the text.

It is respectfully submitted that Ho fails to disclose or suggest “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . at least one of . . . text and [an] image, . . . such that the abstraction level of the presentation of the at least one of the text and the image is lower when [a] speed is lower,” as recited in amended Claim 9.

Hussam concerns a semantic highlighting system that “adds a pie chart icon and term colour-code to standard search engine output.”<sup>14</sup> Further to Hussam, “By ‘clicking’ on the pie chart icon, the Semantic Highlighting tools will display colour-coded highlighted terms within the retrieved HTML document.”<sup>15</sup>

It is respectfully submitted that Hussam does not disclose or suggest “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . at least one of . . . text and [an] image, . . . such that the abstraction level of the presentation of the at least one of the text and the image is lower when [a] speed is lower,” as recited in amended Claim 9.

Van Den Hoven concerns a device in which “The speed of the scrolling 107 of the sequence 102 is varied in accordance with the speed of said input stroke.”<sup>16</sup>

That is, Van Den Hoven merely describes varying a scrolling speed. Van Den Hoven does not disclose or suggest “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . at least one of . . . text and [an] image, . . . such that the abstraction level of the presentation of the at least one of the text and the image is lower when [a] speed is lower,” as recited in amended Claim 9.

Thus, Ho, Hussam, and Van Den Hoven, taken alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest “controlling means for adapting an abstraction level of a presentation of . . . at least one of . . . text and [an] image, . . . such that the abstraction level of the presentation

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<sup>14</sup> Hussam, para. [0210].

<sup>15</sup> Id., para. [0211].

<sup>16</sup> Van Den Hoven, col. 4, l. 66.

of the at least one of the text and the image is lower when [a] speed is lower," as advantageously recited in amended Claim 9.

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claim 9 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably distinguishes over any proper combination of Ho, Hussam, and Van Den Hoven.

For at least analogous reasons, it is submitted that independent Claims 15 and 23 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably distinguish over any proper combination of Ho, Hussam, and Van Den Hoven.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the foregoing comments, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is patentably distinguished over the applied references. The application is therefore in condition for allowance, and an early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Bradley D. Lytle  
Attorney of Record  
Registration No. 40,073

Brian R. Epstein  
Registration No. 60,329

Customer Number  
**22850**

Tel: (703) 413-3000  
Fax: (703) 413 -2220  
(OSMMN 08/09)